

SCORES JEROME BECAUSE HE LET RYAN DOWN EASY

Judge Rosalsky Orders New
Inquiry Into Brady's Paper
Road Sale.

POINTS OUT ERRORS.

Says an Indictment of Ryan
Would Have Been of
Doubtful Validity.

In discharging the November Grand Jury from further consideration of the sale of the Wall and Cortlandt Streets Ferry paper railroad to the Metropolitan, Judge Rosalsky to-day charged in effect that the District-Attorney committed a legal error in submitting the case to the Grand Jury—that it was submitted in such a way that, if an indictment against Thomas F. Ryan had resulted, such an indictment would have been of doubtful validity.

Judge Rosalsky orders that the matter be resubmitted to another Grand Jury in the proper way, which means that in the next proceeding Mr. Ryan will not be subjected to an immunity bath by the process of forcing him to testify against himself.

In connection with the discharge of the November Grand Jury Judge Rosalsky also dismissed the contempt proceedings instituted by the District-Attorney against Paul D. Cravath, Thomas F. Ryan's personal counsel. Mr. Cravath refused to answer questions put to him by the Grand Jury in connection with his conversations with Mr. Ryan about the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferry Railroad deal, on the ground that such communications were privileged as between counsel and client.

Refused to Waive Rights.

Mr. Ryan refused to waive his privilege, although the District-Attorney, as the Grand Jury minutes quoted by Judge Rosalsky show, made persistent efforts to force him to do so. The Court holds that Mr. Ryan and Mr. Cravath acted well within their legal rights.

The Grand Jury minutes quoted by the Court bring out peculiar methods of examination on the part of the District-Attorney. In referring to them Judge Rosalsky says: "The District-Attorney, evidently dissatisfied with the witness's attitude in his persistence in refusing to waive the privilege, then stated to the witness, Ryan, that, for many years, he had been the subject of persistent and venomous attacks in the public press, not only in the city of New York, but all over the country; that, up to this time, he had never had an opportunity to appear before a judicial body to which he could explain any of the transactions on which he was attacked; that this was the first opportunity afforded to show a small group of his fellow citizens—meaning the Grand Jury—that the attacks made on him were dishonest, and that his conduct was beyond reproach, and that he was responsible for closing the door to the Grand Jury by refusing to allow his counsel to testify."

Questions Put to Ryan.

Here are direct quotations from questions put by the District-Attorney to Mr. Ryan before the Grand Jury, as transcribed by Judge Rosalsky from the Grand Jury minutes:

"Q. You may have, in connection with this matter, committed some crime for which you ought to go to jail, and it is the duty of this Grand Jury to find out whether you have or not."

"Q. Was anything said at these conferences that you consider in any way would show you had committed a criminal act?"

"What is your object of trying to involve this conference in secrecy, if they were straightforward transactions?"

"Q. Although you realize perfectly that you are practically accused of a criminal act, &c."

"Q. Very well, sir. Why do you—here is the situation in which you are practically left by the testimony before the Public Service Commission: THE ORDINARY MAN IN THE STREET THINKS YOU FIVE MEN ARE IN THE POSITION OF HAVING PRACTICALLY STOLEN \$11,000 APiece. THIS GRAND JURY NOW KNOWS THAT IS NOT SO, BUT THE AVERAGE MAN IN THIS COMMUNITY BELIEVES THAT YOU AND MR. WHIPPEN AND MR. DOLAN AND MR. ELKINS STOLE \$11,000 OF THE METROPOLITAN SECURITIES MONEY, EACH OF YOU. The way Mr. Ryan has left that matter before the Public Service Commission, that is the natural inference to the man on the street. Now, the privilege of attorney and client is given for the benefit of the client and not for the benefit of the attorney. We were predisposed to think because there has been no explanation of this thing that this was a very crooked transaction, and you endeavor to bar any information that the Grand Jury can get on this subject, except such as you are willing to give them—you who are interested. That is a very equivocal position to leave yourself in."

He Scores Jerome.

In ordering a resubmission to another Grand Jury of the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferry deal Judge Rosalsky

says: "It is the duty of the District-Attorney to submit the case to a Grand Jury in such a manner that, if an indictment should be of doubtful validity, the grounds of calling a probable defendant under a subpoena of otherwise before a Grand Jury and interrogating him, should be condemned, and the law does condemn it, since, even if successful, the prosecution, thinking an indictment would result in the defeat of its purpose. The records of this court show that many important prosecutions have been successfully maintained without calling the alleged wrongdoer before the Grand Jury, and it seems to me that

Here's a Patrol System That Keeps a Policeman Always Within Hearing of a Citizen's Cry for Help

It's Use Would Mean Far Better Protection to City Than Is Possible Under the "Long Beat" Plan Now in Vogue.

OFFERED TO BINGHAM
AS A SUGGESTION

Devised by a Captain of Long Experience and Contemplates "Covering" City Without Increasing the Force.

When Commissioner Bingham took office he endeavored to remedy the faulty police patrol system, and ordered one of his then deputies to formulate a new patrol wagon.

The deputy, although he was unfamiliar with police work, followed instructions, and thought out the scheme that is now in vogue. It is the scheme that has set Commissioner Bingham to planning for 1,000 additional men.

The Evening World offers an up-to-date patrol system, an improvement on the plan in use in the old days, when roundsmen and sergeants controlled by the system were able to protect shoppers and make the patrolling of beats a mockery.

The Evening World's system was arranged by a police captain of twenty years' experience. It will be seen by a glance at the accompanying diagrams that it has this merit: It will keep a policeman within sound of an alarm uttered by any householder at any hour of the night.

The idea confines the beat of a policeman in a thickly settled part of the city to four north and south blocks—on an avenue, for instance—and half a block on each side of the avenue on each intersecting street.

Is a Typical Precinct.

In the diagrams the East Eighty-eighth street precinct is shown because it is typical of the average police precinct, embracing a checkerboard arrangement of streets and extending from the backbones of Manhattan Island to the river.

Very few—possibly not one in one hundred—of the many thousands resident in the East Eighty-eighth street precinct know how the beats of the patrolmen are fixed. But every inhabitant of the precinct knows that to get hold of a policeman within its boundaries at night or to attract the attention of a policeman is a matter of luck. Nor is the difficulty in gaining the notice of an officer always due to the laziness or dodging propensities of the guardians of the peace. It is due to the patrol system under which policemen work at the present time.

Three-Quarter Mile Beats.

Using the East Eighty-eighth street precinct as an example to illustrate the present system and The Evening World's plan, we find that the policeman of that precinct now have beats extending from Central Park to the East River—one policeman to a street. For instance, a policeman starts from Ninety-second street and Fifth avenue and walks all the way to Ninety-second street and the East River to complete half his tour. He is also compelled to look up and down each avenue he crosses and investigate anything he thinks worthy of his attention.

It is a good three-quarters of a mile from Central Park to the East River on any cross street in the East Eighty-eighth street precinct. Three-quarters of a mile over and three-quarters of a mile back makes a round trip of one and a half miles.

Always Within Call.

The up-to-date burglar always knows the length of the beat of the policeman in whom he is particularly interested.

legal and competent proof should have been sought without resorting to this illegal expedient. I deem it my duty, therefore, in order that justice may not be defeated, to direct the District-Attorney to submit the transactions which your record discloses to another Grand Jury, and that a legal investigation be instituted in order to ascertain whether the laws of this State have been violated; and that in the new proceeding, care should be taken that, in the presentation of the case, the facts which I have pointed out may not recur.

It is not my purpose in directing that a new inquiry be had, to indicate any person connected with the proceeding before you, but it seems to me that the investigation should be legally conducted, not with the object of seeking a victim or propitiating public clamor, but to make certain that no person, be he high or low, guilty of diverting moneys of the innocent stockholders or investors of this company, shall escape the penalty of the law.

COAL PRICES REDUCED.

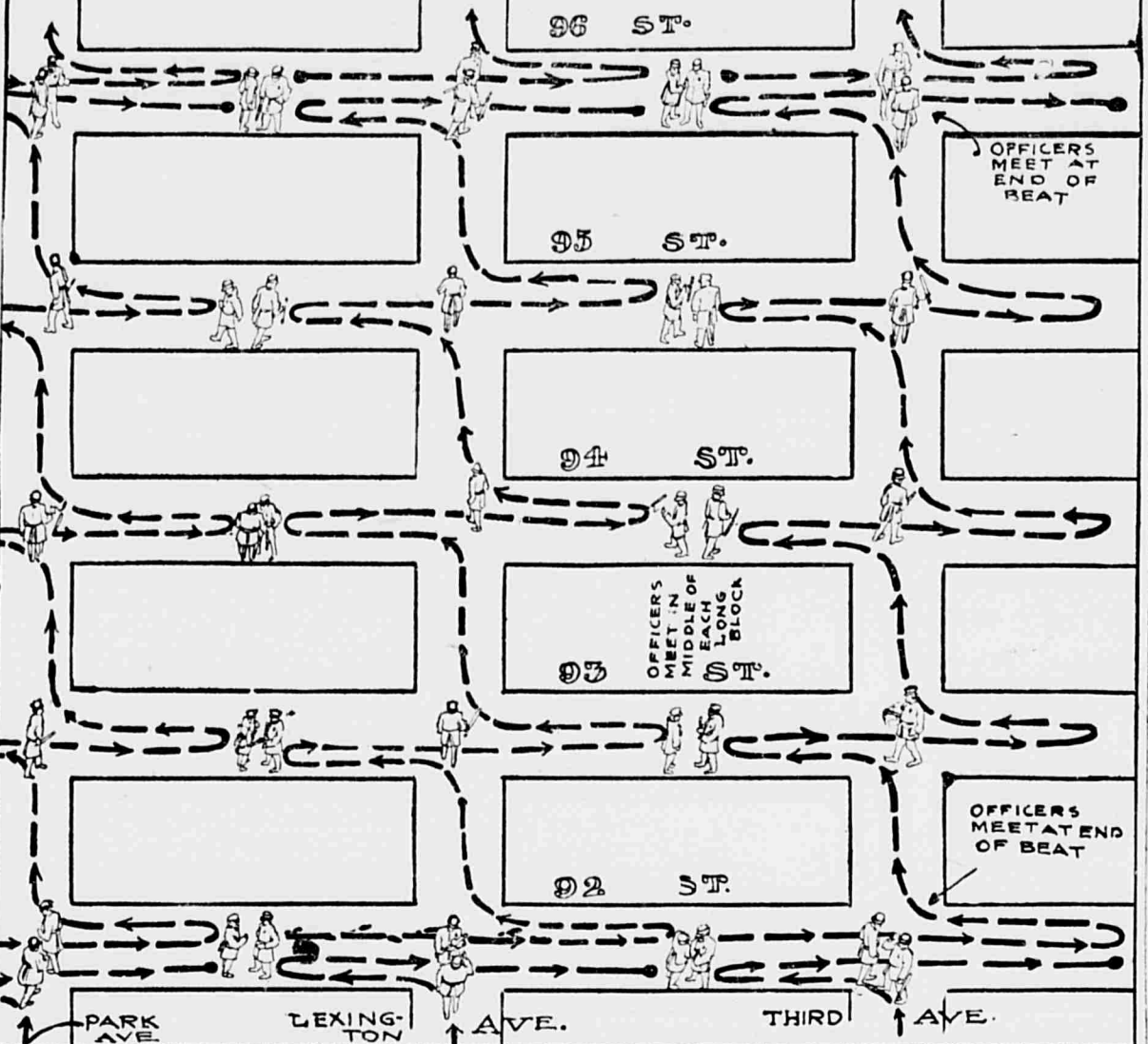
Dealers Keep Their Promise Made Day After Storm.

The retail coal dealers to-day reduced the price of domestic sales of anthracite coal 50 cents a ton, making the price \$2.50.

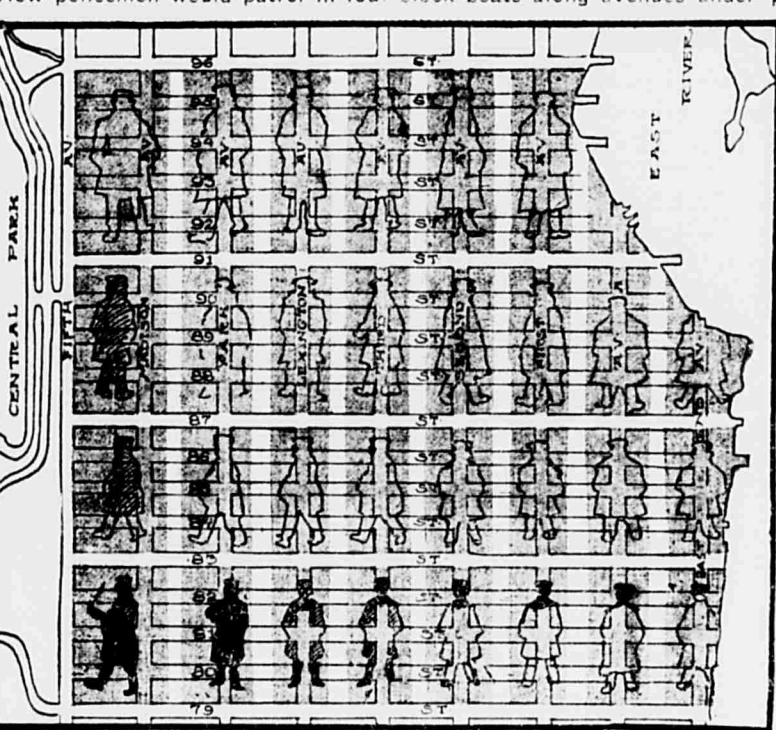
Owing to the storm of Thursday night the dealers added 50 cents a ton, promising to remove the additional cost as soon as traffic conditions should become normal again. Last night's rain seemed to make delivery easy, and the emergency price was declared off this morning.

PREMIER SLEEPS IN NEW PLACE EVERY NIGHT.

LISBON, Jan. 27.—There is much nervousness over the plot to overthrow the monarchy.



How policemen would patrol in four block beats along avenues under plan suggested by The Evening World.



How thirty men would patrol Eighty-eighth street precinct under Evening World plan, with territory each would cover.

ested. It may be set down as a fact that the heavy percentage of burglaries in the past two years in the cross streets near Central Park on the east and west sides is due to the knowledge of burglars that police beats in Manhattan extend from the park to the river, and that when a policeman starts from Central Park to cover his beat he cannot get back within an hour.

In the East Eighty-eighth street precinct there are a captain, seven lieutenants, nine sergeants and ninety-seven patrolmen. The police captain divides the precinct into four beats, each of which is covered by twenty-eight patrolmen. Allowance is made for the fact that the policeman would be on a side street during the night.

By reference to the diagram it will be seen that a citizen living on one of his front windows is sure of attracting the attention of one and stands a chance of calling two or three. A policeman with a beat only four blocks long, with side excursions of half a block on the side streets is within five minutes of every resident on his post and is also within call of some of the people on the posts adjoining east and west

BID FOR CHINESE CONCESSIONS ON \$10 SHOESTRING

Brice Syndicate Was Jugglery
and Worse, Declares Pro-
moter Barnes.

Former Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Brown cross-examined Thurlow Weed Barnes to-day in the trial before Justice Davis and a jury of his suit against the Chinese Railway Syndicate of twenty-seven millionaires for \$300,000 compensation for securing the concession from the Chinese Government through Minister Wu Ting-fang in 1888.

Barnes sought one \$100,000 suit for \$15,000, and has shown that the concessions which he secured were bought back by the Chinese Government for \$2,700,000 and that under his agreement with the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, he is entitled to \$600,000 more.

And not A. W. Bush begin the negotiations for the concessions granted in 1888 to the syndicate?" asked ex-Judge Brown. "Yes, the syndicate raised \$27,000 for

and north and south. The sergeant looking after the patrolmen would have certainly taken them if The Evening World plan were adopted. By taking a position on any avenue corner he would be able to see the policeman on that post if the policeman was patrolling the avenue. If the policeman should be on a side street he should not remain away from the avenue for more than three or four minutes.

Under The Evening World's plan, according to the police veteran who framed it, the East Eighty-eighth street precinct can be covered on any tour of duty by twenty-eight patrolmen. Allowance is made for the fact that the policeman would be on a side street during the night.

The Evening World simply offers this plan as a suggestion. Any honest policeman will increase it as more practicable and satisfactory than the present system of long hikes straightaway for from one-half a mile to a mile. It should appeal to Commissioner Bingham, because he is a military man and is familiar with the recognized plan of placing sentinels.

expenses and sent A. W. Bush to China in 1886. He got back in 1887, but had secured no concessions," Barnes replied. "What was the financial condition of the syndicate at that time?"

"Ten dollars," came the laconic answer, like the snapping of a steel trap. "After you met Senator Brice \$300 more was raised."

"Yes, to pay my expenses on a visit to Washington," Barnes said in his talk with Senator Brice it was understood that he was to get nothing if he failed to secure the concessions.

Going again over his story of how the syndicate was reorganized Aug. 17, 1888, freeing him out ostensibly because he had not paid in the \$300,000 assessment on his shares, which Senator Brice had agreed to carry for him, Barnes said:

"It was all hocus pocus, from top to bottom. It was a fraud. It was a robbery. It was a high finance before, but very expressive term was invented, 'decision' and at the same time mask robbery."

You were on intimate terms with Minister Wu," asked Judge Brown. "How did you entertain him during his twelve days' visit here while he waited for you to get that \$100,000 deposit to bind the contracts?"

"I had no house in the city to invite him to, but I took him to the Metropolitan—some millionaire club? I took him down to the Stock Exchange, and I gave him a dinner at Coney Island. I gave him a dinner at Coney. You can send a lot of money on a dinner, too."

PROFESSIONALS RULE THE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton was unduly and business-savely professional in the early market today. Later professionals took advantage of the scarcity of outside buyers and forced the list off 3 to 4 points. The opening prices were: March, 11.2 to 11.30; April, 11.30 bid; May, 11.31 bid; July, 11.15 to 11.15; August, 10.90 bid; October, 10.80 to 10.80.

SMASH ELEVATOR TO RELEASE MAN CRUSHED BY CAR

Firemen Pound Framework to Pieces and Save Victim Alive.

With sledges, axes and crowbars, firemen from Engine Company No. 22, at Beekman and William streets, smashed the frame work of an elevator on the fifth floor of the Raymond Building, No. 133 Fulton street, to-day, to release William Altkin, eighteen years old, of No. 20 Jackson street, who had been crushed between the car and the floor.

He was rushed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and was found to be suffering from fractures of the right leg and arm and possibly of the skull.

Altkin is employed by the American Blank Book Manufacturing Company, on the fourth floor of the building. He entered and, seeing no operator in the elevator, started it himself.

When the car reached the fourth floor Altkin pulled the guide rope, but it wouldn't work. He gave it a tug that only made it move faster, and soon he found himself at the top story, where the car stopped of its own accord, but a few feet above the floor line.

As Altkin stepped from the car he fell, and, relieved of the weight, the elevator descended and caught Altkin's leg and arm and jammed them against the floor.

His screams were heard by Sgt. Melvor on the street, who found an iron bar and, after jamming the car so that its pressure on Altkin was not so great, ran to the fire-house and called for the firemen.

JAMES MCGREERY & CO. 23rd Street 34th Street

LADIES' GLOVES. In Both Stores.
ANNUAL SALE
Ladies' Gloves.

Commencing Tuesday, January the 28th.

Sale of 50,000 pairs of Gloves, including Suede and Glace Kid. Overseam or pique sewn.

- 1 and 2 clasp Pique. Tan, brown, mode, biscuit, pearl, grey, white or black. 1.00 per pair
- 8 button length Mousquetaire. Tan, grey, white or black. 1.00 per pair
- 12 button length Glace. Tan, white or black. 1.75 per pair
- 16 button length Glace. White or black. 2.00 per pair
- 20 button length Black Glace. 2.50 per pair

XAVIER JOUVIN GLOVES.

- 2 clasp or 3 button length White Glace. 1.00 per pair
- 4 button length Colored Suede. 1.00 per pair
- 12 button length Colored or Black Suede. 1.75 per pair

CORSETS. In Both Stores.

On Tuesday, January the 28th.

Corsets of fine Batiste. Models for average and well developed figures. High bust and long back or medium bust and hips. 95c

usual prices 1.50 to 1.75

Corsets of fine Batiste. Model for average figure. Medium high bust and long hips. Model for well developed figure, with extreme long back. 1.15

usual price 1.75

Corsets of fine Imported Mercerized Batiste. Model for average figure. Daintily trimmed with lace. Supporters attached. 1.45

usual price 3.00

Corsets made of fancy white Silk Broche or white with pink or blue flowers. Models for slender and average figures. 2.85

usual prices 4.50 and 6.00

JAMES MCGREERY & CO. 23rd Street 34th Street

WORLD ALMANAC

(1,000 pages)

"Tells you something about everything and everything about a great many things."

Central and South American trade. Division of Africa among the European powers. Sons of the Revolution and other patriotic societies. Universities and colleges of the United States. Marriage and divorce laws of the various States. Best athletic records and billiards and pool. Immigration into the United States 1820-1907. Fastest Atlantic Ocean passages. Funnel marks and night signals of transatlantic lines. Railroad statistics of principal systems in United States and Canada. Liquor traffic in New York City. When to serve beverages. Building and loan associations. Production of crude petroleum in the United States. Indebtedness and finances of nations. American and foreign shipping. Receipts and expenditures of the U. S. Government, 1877-1907.

The American multi-millionaires. Practical etiquette as observed in American society. The famous old people of 1908. American women who have married foreign titles. The armed strength of the world.

The above is but a slight intimation of the fund of encyclopaedic, statistical and reference book knowledge to be derived from the 1,000 pages of the 1908 World Almanac, giving

10,000 Facts and Figures

In addition, and worth many times the price of the book, is the

Quarter-Century Record of Events

a complete history of the most important events of the past twenty-five years, either in this or any other country, which will prove to be a valuable acquisition to any institution of learning, or to any library, either public or private.

Price 25 Cents (west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, 30 Cents); by mail, 35 Cents; cloth bound, 50 Cents; by mail 60 Cents